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THE WEEKLY HERALD every Saturday at why cents per copy, or 8 per annum; the European Edition 34 per annum, to any part of Great British, and 35 to any part of the Consucat, both to include postope.

ALL LETTERS by M. if for Saberiptions or with Adversacrous to be post part, or the postage will be deducted from the maney remitted.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street-It BARBIERE BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.-Manitana-Mr

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Equestrian Penyorm-NICLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-THE STREN.

BERTON'S, Chambers street-Good For Northing-Up-

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-MAZEPPA THE WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-THE HONEYHOOR

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, Broadway-WRECKER'S AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon-Village Propin-

WOOD'S VARIETIES-Mechanics' Hall, 472 Brondway. BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, AND Broadway-Buck-

WOOD'S MINSTRELS-Minstrel Hall, 445 Brondway. CASTLE GARDEN-EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCE.

New York, Monday, November 20, 1934.

Mails for Europe. The Cunard mail steamship America, Capt. Lang, will have Boston on Wednesday at 12 o'clock for Liverpool. The European mails will close in this city at half-past

two o'clock to morrow afternoon. The HERALD (printed in French and English) will be published at 10 o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in grappers, sixpence.

riptions and advertisements for any edition of the New York Herrand will be received at the following

Paus in Europe :LUERFOOL. John Hunter, No. 2. Paradise street.
LOSDON. Edwards, Sandford & Co., No. 17 Cornhill.

"Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catherine street.
Paus. Livingston, Wells & Co., 8 Place de la Bourse
addign of the Henal. The contents of the European edition of the HERALD will embrace the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during, the previous week, and to the hour of sublication.

Matle for the Pacific.

THE NEW YORK HERALD-CALIFORNIA EDITION. The United States mail steamship North Star, Capt. Warnack, will leave this port this afternoon at two The mails for California and other parts of the Pacide.

The New York WEEKLY HERALD-California editioncontaining the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, will be published at ten o'clock this morning. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, sixpence. Agents will please send in their orders as early as pos-

The News. We have received highly important intelligence from Washington respecting the complications of our foreign relations. It may be found under the belegraphic bead; and in an editorial article is given such comments as it has suggested. Important news frem San Domingo has also come to hand by way of Nassan, N. P. The Guardian, published at Nassea, states that it is informed, "on authority entimed to the fullest could ience," that the cession of the port of Samana, with some adjacent territory, to the United States, was formally demanded b the officers of the frigate Columbia, backed by smaller war steamer and a corvette. On the deman being made the British and French Consuls tume

Prince. The list of the names of those composing the State government of New York, as it will be on the 1st of January next, will be found in another commn. This list embraces the executive, judiciary, and legislative branches. The whigs are largely in the majority. Of the nine members composing the Canal Board eight are whigs. There are two Know Nothings in the Senste-Mr. Whitney, the member of Congress elect from the Williamsburg district, and Mr. Williams, the Know Nothing candida'e for Canal Commissioner. There are fifteen members of that order elected to the Assembly. Ween the choice of a United States Senator comes up the number of Know Nothings will probably be

diately despatched special messengers to Port an-

is creased from the whig side of the House. A large meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Union Club was held on Saturday evening, at the Club rooms, 539 Broadway-John Cochrane, Presideat, in the chair. Several important resolutions were adopted. A report will be found in another

The robbers of the Windham Bank, of Windham, Ct, who stole upwards of twenty thousand dollars. were arrested on board the steamer Worcester on Saturday night, by the sheriff of New London county and his assistants, and safely lodged in Norwich pris p. Nearly all the money was recovered a pertion of it, in a carpet bag, being found hid under one of the anchors of the steamer. A de tailed account of the manner of the robbery and the arrest of the guilty parties is given elsewhere.

By the arrival of the British brig Europa we have later intelligence from the British West Indies. The general news is not important. Cholera still prevailed at Barbadoes and St. Vincent, but was either gradually disappearing, or was supposed to have cone its worst in Saint Lucia, Saint Kitts, Granada and Trinidad. The financial condition of Tobago is represented as being in a very deplorable state, owing to the still continued differences between the Governor and Legislature.

Our cates from Nassau (N. P.) are to the 4th of the present month. The Chamber of Commerce had me de salvage awards in the cases of the American backs Charlotte Wynns and Gold Hunter. Some disesters to American vessels are reported from Pierce's Island, Nassau and Rum Cay. The Governor's leves was well attended. The fruit season had ended at Harbor Island. Prices were very low, owing to the large shipments of pines and oranges from Cuba to the United States.

By the news from Texas which waipublish to-day it will be seen that the rapacions Indians still contipue unchecked in their course of murder and nil lase. The government troops are unceasing in their exertions to put an end to this dreadful state of things, but do not seem to make much progress. Among the most important of the developments of the resources of Texas that we have seen for some time is the discovery of an inexhaustible bed of anthracite coal, which is said to be located convenient for the purposes of the projected Pacific Rulsoad. The emigration from Germany continued in

considerable numbers.

The late gale proved unprecedentedly severe to vessels navigating the lakes. Among the most disastrons of the casualties was the foundering of the propeller Bucephalus in Saganaw Bay, whereby ten of her ones perished. A portion of her cargo consieted of fourteen thousand bushels of corn.

The funeral of Father Brady, at Hartford, on Sainrday, was attended by at least five thousand persons, who attested their love or the deceased by every cutward manifestation of sorrow.

The promoters of the riot at Boston, upon the oc easion of the rendition of Anthony Burns, the fagi tire, are not, it seems, to be allowed to escape with out an investigation into their bare of the transaction tion. Bills of indictment have been found agains several of the parties, and their trial will probably commence to-day in the Circuit Court at Boston. They are supposed to be those w ose inflammator; speeches in Fancuil Hall on the night of the riot atimulated the angry passions of the mob to the ommission of that gross outrage upon the laws of

The Soule Affair and its Complications-Very Interesting Disclosures from Washington.

Our s ecial e e ra bic a vices from Wash ington, which we pub is o-day, throw considerable additions lig t up n the mysteries and complications of the Soul imbroglio. Our information from Lo don concerning this affair is confirme', ad e pecally n hs hat at the bottom of all the dip omati squabbles of Soulé, and the Congress at Ostend there is a deep-laid filibustering, revolutiona y plo 1 r the Presidency, invo ving, tret, t e expulsion of Marcy from the State De artmen and the transfer of Buchapan to h s p ace; av secondly, a platform of the nost rem n ous war x it ments for the

Presidential comp ign. From the evening upon which Soulé was confirmed by t e Secate, it was evi ent that his role as a di loma w u d be test of a filibustering agitat .. His confirm ti n w s tellowed by a filibu tering sere ade and fest val on the same night. On the eye of his departure from New York, the Cuba Junta and the "Order of the Lone Star" wai et upon h m at his hotel, in the form of a patrictic procession, brim full of "manifest dest ny.' The, lad banners and transparencies, motioe and doggerel verses, at distinctly p inting to another Lopez invasion under the auspoes of our warlike minister of Spain. His speech on that occasion inflamed their enthusiasm to the highest pitch. They startled the neighborhood with their lusty yells and cheerings. One of their transparencies declared that Cuba,

The flower of the Gulf, Shall be plucked from the crown Of the old Spanish wolf;

And a spectator of the scene could only conclude that they were in earnest, and that Pierre Soulé, though de jure the minister of the United States to Spain, was de facto the emissary of the filibusteroes, under cover of a commission from the government.

With these endorsements of the character of our ambassador, and the great object of his mission, he arrived at Paris. There he appears to have made it a point to establish the same conviction that inspired the order of the "Lone Star" procession of Broadway. At Paris he is reported to have publicly boasted: "Yes, my mission is Caba. With one hundred millions in my right hand, and war in the left. I shall present myself to the Queen of Spain, and shall simply ask of her Majesty to look at these and take her choice." His arrival in Madrid was the beginning of a series of duels and misunderstandings all in keeping with the threats of our Cuban Junta procession, and all manifestly directed to the great end of fomenting international discords, a war policy, and a war party for the Presidency.

Matters were brought to a critical pass-our minister was at the point of calling for his passperts, when the E-partero revolution came to his relief. Under the general instructions of Marcy for reparation touching the Black Warrior case, and other offences against our commerce and our citizens in Cuba, our bellicose minister had brought negotiations to a dead halt, by putting in his ultimatum and giving twelve hours to the Spanish government for an answer-twelve hours, and no more. Driven to this extremity, the summary demand of our agent has met with a pointed negative. He was then about to apply for his passports, when the revolution took place, and established a new order of things. Marcy, therenpoo, sent out his instructions to Soulé, to re-open negotiations upon the basis of argument and reason, and a pacific international policy.

These instructions, it is reported, Soulé

opened and read, and thrust into the bottom of bis breeches pocket. He knew better what he was about than Marcy. He had quite another game to play. He was again about to pack up and return home, to expose to an indignant people the pusillanimous policy and instructions of Marcy, with all the documentary evidence; but he would await the issues of the revolution. In the meantime our minister, with others at Madrid, was prudently invisible to the naked eye The revolution was successful, a new cabinet was established, and the di lomatic corps at the Spanish capital resumed their efficial functions, excepting our terror-inspiring ambassador. He had other fish to fry. Under strange rumors of being particeps criminis in an attempt at a counter revolution among the lowest stra's of Madrid, Mr. Soulé left the city for the Pyrenées and for France. Arrived in France, le was followed by a government spy. The spy was detected, and he spologized. The diplomatic caucuses with Buchanan, Mason, Dudley Mann, Sickles, Sanders, and others, at Ostend, Brussels, A x-la-Chapelle, and other places, for all that we know, followed. Dudley Mann and Sickles posted thence, as fast as steam could carry them, to Washington; and on arriving there, the world was first apprised that we were to have Cuba in less than six

mentlis.
In the interval we find Soulé in London. throwing dust in the eyes of Buchanan, and amusing himself with Sanders, Kossuth, and the Continental refugees. Next we hear that our active plenipotentiary has been stopped short at Calais, by order of Louis Napoleon, and sent back to London. This was the very thing for a first rate quarrel with France. But the sport was spoiled. Buchanan and Mason were too fast. Walle our cotemporaries are discussing the law of nations on the subject, the interdict is revoked, and Mr. Soulé is free to pass through France.

Such is the outline of the diplomatic history of our minister to Spain, from his confirmatio by the Senate to the recall of the interdict of Calais. The chinks might be filled up with rumore and gossip involving the Empress Eugenie, Queen Victoria, Christina, Isabella and other distinguished people, but they are the mere incidents in the plot. It is with the main plot that we are dealing. We have brought it down to the revocation of the exclusion of our here from France. But does the trouble end here? We fear not.

The Cabinet organ at Washington expresses the hope that I onis Napoleon will follow up his retractations with a satisfactory apol gy for the original offence. As we are in ormed, however, that he has already disavowed any intention of giving offence to our government, the unfinished part of the business is between Soulé and the French Euperor-a personal affair, But here is a fair margin for renewed difficulties and diplomatic complications. Soulé has ability, tact, shrewdness and unlimited pluck. His alds are the younger diplomats at London and elsewhere, and with these he may yet compass his object of the desired rupture with France and Spain, and an out-and-out war policy on

the part of our administration. This being achieved. Marcy will be superseded in the State Department by Buchanau, Cuba will be annexed within six months, "no matter how;" and the administration party, under the lead of Soulé, Sanders, Sickles and

Kossuth, will sweep the field in the Presidential campaign with the overwhelming political platterm of a general war. The programme is complicated, but it is systematic and sublime. It works well. The dip'omat c league of S ulé overales he Marcy Cabinet. We are ust entering into the meri's of the case. We shall expect some enrious, exciting and stirring intelligence by the next steamer.

THE ATROLIC BISHOPS VERSUS THE CLERGY AND LATTY .- We ublished in yester ay's HE-RALD an account of the serious difficu ty which occurred last week at Hartford between the Catho ic laity of that ity and their bishop, on the occasion of the faneral of Father Brady, one of the oldest and most re pected clergymen in the diocess. Father Brady, it appears, took up his residence in Hartford about twenty years ago, at a time when it was little better than a good sized village, and when the Oatholies were very few in number. Up to the period of his death he had been noted for his numerous acts of charity, for his untiring zeal for the spiritual welfare of his flock, and had gained the respect of all sects for his character as a man and a Christian. Owing almost entirely to his unwearying exertions, the Catholics of Harterd ca boast of one of the finest churches in

w England, and they had long been ac ust ed to regard him with all the love and venegation which devoted children entertain for their parents. The old man was happy in the contemplation of the success which attended his labors, and might now reasonably hope to end his days in peace and comfort among his flock. But an event took place which brought him in sorrow to the grave, and created the greatest excitement in the Catholic community. It was found necessary, in consequence of the great increase of the Catholic population, to have a bishop residing in Hartford, who signalized his appearance by making several changes in the condition of the church. He ordered Father Brady to give up his own house and reside with him; but this he refused to do, and he was sustained in his refusal by the laity. Then there was some difficulty in relation to the control of the church property, which the bishop succeeded, to some extent, in obtaining. Incensed, however, at the opposition which he had met with, he was determined to be revenged on him whom he considered to be the cause of it.

One night as Father Brady attempted to enter the church for the purpose of procuring some holy water for a dying parishioner, he was refused admittance by the sexton, acting ander the orders of the bishop. This was too much-more than the good old priest could bear; he felt indignant at being denied ingress into the church which had been erected mainly by his exertions, and for a moment giving way to his excited feelings he struck the sexton in the face. The blow was returned by the official, who sutsequently appealed to the bishop. It is almost needless to say that he was sustained in what he did by the despotic prelate, who immediately suspended Father Brady, putting in his place the Rev. Mr. Hughes. This was a terrib'e blow to the hopes which he had cherished-more than he could survive. A few days after Father Brady died of cholera, the disease doubtless superinduced by the mental anguish which he had suffered. But the enmity of the bishop survived his death, and he even refused to allow his remains to be buried near the church, as he had requested. A large concourse attended his funeral; but the grave which had been prepared was found filled up, and the church closed, to prevent the celebration of the ceremonies. The people, however, opened the church, and a priest from a neighboring town, a friend of the deceased, said the prayers for the dead. The grave was re-opened, and the remains of Father Brady were deposited in it without further difficulty.

We call particular attention to this outrage, as one of a series which have been committed within the last few years by the hierarchy of the tholic church upon the clergy lairy, and because we regard it as the commencement of a revolution which must end in becking the almost unlimited power and authority of the former. The prelates of that church have for many years past been endeavering to obtain exclusive possession and con trol of the church property, and it was for the accomplishment of that design that the late Provincial Council was held at St. Patrick's cathedrel in this city. Archbishop Hughes also attempted to get a law passed through our Legislature, giving to bishops the legal right, under our constitution, to hold church property in their own name, irresponsible of trustees or corporations, and we believe his present mission to Rome has the same object in view. They are destined. however, eventually, to defeat; for there appears to be a determination on the part of the Catholic laity to oppose to the utmost this infringement of their rights. We have seen what the mission of the Papal Nuncio, Bedini. has led to in St. Louis and other parts of the country, and if the hierarchy persist in their, resent arbitrary course, it will lead to the most disastrous results to the interests of the Catholic church in the United States. These are perilous times to raise such issues when the Know Nothings are in the ascendant, and the encroachments of the spiritual upon the temporal authority and the rights of the people are regarded with the most jealous

BARNUM'S LAST DODGE .- The fifty cent "Life of Petite Bunkum," a shilling pamphlet, crude, as if done up at a day's notice, cuts and all. against which Barnum has applied for an injunction, is supposed to be a "cute trick" of the "Yankee showman," a la Peter Funk, for advertising the life of Barnum-written by himself. The burlesque, if this be the case, is a decoy duck, a stool pigeon, a ide show to the great menagerie. Sold at fifty cents, it will, perhaps, give the reader a taste for the real thing. Every lion has his jackall. But in this case, if the drama is of a piece with the prologue, it will be a very stupid affair. Some few who patronize the Museum may take Che valler Barnum's life; others of the Fourierite faith may prefer Greeley's; but, between the common showman and the dirty philosopherthe Chevalier Wikoff must carry off the palm Wikoff comes in the nick of time. His life between those of his two competitors will hine like a Drummond reflector between two allow candles. Wikoff's is the thing.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY—BRING OUT YOUR Horses .-- A paper in Herkimer flies the flag of Benton for the Pres dency; the Know Nothings are talking of Sam Houston, of Texas; of Jacob Broom and Henry S. Mo t, of Pennsylvania; of Clayton, of Delaware, and others -- the Seward. coalition have betrayed their man-the old line democrate talk of Dickinson, the administra-

tion free sollers of Marcy, and the conservative whige, leaning to the Know Nethings, have a preference for Filmore. The track is clear The course is open. Bring out your horses.

Political Results of the Recent Election Recessity for a Fusion of Parties. The singular success which has attended every movement of the Know Nothings, and the tri-

emphast manner in which they have carried local elections throughout the country, have naturally led to some general agitation among the lodges with respect to the choice of a candidate for the Presidency. On one side it is said that Sam Houston, of Texas, has been instrumental in founding four or five hundred ledges, and has, therefore, some claims upon the party. The name of General Scott is freely mentioned by others. It is said that the old soldier has likewise been diverting himself by founding Know Nothing lodges; and his friends assert that he ceeply regrets having allowed himself to be so far led astray by Mr. Seward, in 1852, as to compliment the Irish brogue and the German faderland. On the naturalization laws, be has now reverted to his former opinions which were expressed in his letter of 1841. Nor are Mr. Fillmore's adherents idle. He, too, we are given to understand, undertook his journey to the South for the purpose of founding Know Nothing lodges, and succeeded so well as to gain a large body of proselytes for the order. These gentlemen, together with others occupying less prominent stations, are now proposed in various quarters as likely men to run for the Presidency in 1856; and the discussion of their respective merits seems to be the most notable fruit of the recent elections in the

There is a want of comprehensiveness in this manner of viewing the great upheavals which have taken place during the recent elections. The victory in Massachusetts, and the great vote polied for Ullman, are undoubtedly very noteworthy facts; they certainly indicate a strength among the Know Nothings which few people suspected; but there are many things to be considered, many questions to be adjusted, before it will be either sensible or safe to turn our attention to the relative merits of individuals. Two points are placed beyond dispute by the late elections. In the first place, Mr. Seward is utterly shattered and overthrown. Instead of sweeping the State, as his friends pro-phecied he would, a full two-thirds vote was polled against his ticket; and the election of his Governor-who had the temperance vote to back him-is yet uncertain, though his opponent had to contend throughout the canvasagainst the odium attaching to the administration candidate. If Myron H. Clark had stood on the Seward anti-Nebraska platform alone, and had not enjoyed any temperance support; or if Horatio Seymour had not been identffied with the federal government and had not been suspected of affinity for Pierce and his cabinet, there cannot be a question but the former would have been as badly beaten as Bronson. It is so clear now that three-fourths of the people of this State are opposed to Mr. Seward, opposed to the Saratoga platform, and opposed to the farther agitation of the Nebraska law, that Mr. Seward's prospects for the Presidency may be regarded as completely annihilated, and even his chance of a second Senatorial term most waterially injured. This is the first "moral" of the election. The second is equally obvious. The elections of 1854 have demonstrated beyond question the utter destruction of the old whig and democratic parties. The volcano of native Americanism has overwhelmed them in its last eruption as completely and as permanently as Vesuvius overwhelmed Herculaneum and Pompeli. Both are now mere ruins and rubbish to be collected together and swept out of sight

before the work of reconstruction begins. Having got thus far-as the elections showhaving completely destroyed our old idols, the question is what images shall we set up in their stead? What rival parties are to succeed whigism and democracy? Who shall stand upon the corpse of Seward? On what principles can the nation be divided, so as to consti-

tute two great national parties? These are momentous questions: questions which those who pretend to direct the public mind have as yet made little progress in attempting to solve. It is clear that the old principles can serve us little in the emergeacy. The nation cannot be divided on the subject of the bank, the tariff, or internal improvements. Nor can any one of the new principles serve, singly, as the basis of a general division of politicians. Anti-slavery cannot, for the recent elections-which, in fact, only confirm the Indications given by the two last presidential con tests-show that the abolitionists constitute a mere fraction of the people, as contemptible in numbers as in spirit. Temperance, or rather total abstinence, and the principle of a prohibitory law cannot, for they are at best narrow, sectarian notions, which may prevail for a while in small localities, but can never acquire national importance. Finally, native-Americanism cannot, for it does not yet possess the mature strength required for national contests. and if its aims were directed towards such objects, personal rivalries would be sure to divide its ranks and destroy its power. It may, and the chances are that it will carry most of the local elections this year; but for its leaders to aim at the Presidency would be to ruin the party. Not one of these three factions can reasonably expect, at present, to become singly a great national party, or to elect the next

President What then is the net result of an aggregat view of the state of politics and parties? Simply the old fable of the arrows which, united, resist ed all the efforts of the archer to break th m but separate snapped in an instant. All parties, however diss milar to origin have some points in common dast be some point on which all th cal elements we have enumerated w-can combine, and sweep th e next Presial Jackson swept dental election, joil it in 1828, and Harris in 1840. If such a point can be found, undoubted success awaits the Know Nothings and the other new parties which are now looking to the Presidency; if it cannot—if a compromise cannot be effected none of the new factions can reasonably entertain a hope of carrying the country or electing a President in 1856, and the final triumph of that period may rest with the tricksters at Washington or be left wholly to chance.

Where then can a platform for a grand com bination be crected? Nowhere with so great a prospect of success as on a basis of opposition to the folly and the imbecility and the corruption of the present administration at Washing ton. Our history affords two examples of combinations, on a similar basis, both of which were perfectly successful. It was by means of a combination against the felly and imbecility of the administration of Adams that Jackson

was placed in the Presidential chair. It was through a combination of the best materials in the country sgainst the felly, imbecility and corruption of the Van Buren administration that General Harrison was elected by an enormove majo ity in 1840. A smilar combination to-day would have far better reasons to urge, and far greater chances of success. In folly, in wickedness, in corruption, in treason to the welfare of the country, the present administration is far beyond that of Adams, and leaves that of V. n Buren in the distance. Even the proverbially contemptible administration of Tyler seems respectable by the side of that of Franklin Pierce.

DESTANT THUNDER - The run on the shinplaster and rotten banks.

AMUSEMENTS IN NEW YORK .- It is a remarkable fact in the hi-tory of this republic that notwithstanding all the croaking about hard times, the people have always found money enough to pay for such amusements as tend to refine, enlighten, and instruct humanity. As a proof of this, we may point to the programmes out forth by the several places of public amusement in this city to-night.

The winter season—it is not too much to call it the carnival season—has fairly commenced—the elections are over, the country is safe for a twelvemonth, and the people are ready to give a little time to healthful relaxation. The New York managers, who are by no means fools, are ready to take this tide at ts flood, and the amusement column of the HERALD shows the results.

The opera has always been a favorite amus ment in New York, and even mediocre talent in this line has received more than its proper reward. To night we are to be treated with two English operas ("Maritana" at the Broadway theatre and "The Syren" at Niblo's), and the Italian opera ("Il Barbiere di Seviglia") at the Academy. The English opera has been triumphant thus far, and the Louisa Pyne troupe has netted a great deal of money, thus proving what we have said a great many times: that although English opera might be profitable, Italian opera would not be supported in the United States. We see that even in Europe, where there is a moneyed aristocracy to patronize the opera, that its managers are generally need up by two or three seasons; and if people who are educated to the opera will not support it, how can its directors hope to secure general patronage in a country where the taste for such a fuxury as the grand opera is yet to be engendered?

The English opera has been supported better than the Italian, because the simple ballads and plain instrumentation of the former awaken responses in a thousand hearts upon which the highly wrought effects of the Italian school fall without an answering chord. We believe that the success of the Louisa Pyne troupe proves this theory (which is by no means a new one with us) to be entirely true.

But whether or not the opera is supported here, it is true that there is more money expended in New York for theatrical and musical entertainments than in any other city in the world, not excepting Paris. It is not too much to say that in the month of September the gross receipts of our theatres were greater than those of the gay capital; and we do not believe that in any European city there is presented tonight so varied and attractive a programme as that which is put forth by the New York ma-

Inasmuch as this fondness for amusement tends to bring out all that is good, lovesble, refining and admiring in our natures, we hail it as another proof of the sure and safe progress of the race towards the goal of perfection Philosophers would fain worry us with their insane theories. They preach, but the people take their own way to bring about the same results. The people are right.

DISSOLVING VIEW .- The administration vic-

EBB TIDE.—The drain of specie to Europe.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH Highly Important from Washington.

CIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD. THE SOULE AFFAIR-BACKING OUT OF LOUIS NAPO-LEON-THE SOULE CONSPIRACY AGAINST MARCT-BUCHANAN TO BE PUT IN HIS PLACE ON A WAR FOOTING-LOOK OUT FOR THE PRESIDENT'S MES-

The administration are astonished with the news re ceived by the Asia. They have official advices confirming the Harald's report of the backing out of Louis Napoleon in the Soulé affair. Pierce affects extreme delight; but Marcy suspects there is something still behind. And so there is. It is covered up in the following ad-

vices received here by the last steamer:—
A very warlike despatch has come to hand from Buchanan touching our relations with France, in connec-tion with the Sandwich Islands, Cuba, the Dillon affair at fan Francisco, the St. Domingo intrigues and the Soulé question. "Old Buck," in this despatch, urgethe most decisive measures—a powerful navy—the is mediate annexation of Cuba, at all hazards. No time to be lost. We must defy France-England will stand off and in defying France we may frighten Spain out of the island—" the ever faithful island of Cuba." He opposed island—" the ever faithful island of Cuba." He opposes any immediate action concerning the Sandwich Islands. They will keep. He goes for Cuba before anything else, and to the exclusion of everything else which may inter fere with Cuba.

Marcy will resist this programme, and will have to go out. He is too slow—the Kitchen Cabinet are in the con-spiracy. They believe that the President's position can be only retrieved by war, or a strong counter-excite ment on our foreign affairs, against the political revulsion at home. If Marcy goes out, the plan of Soulé and Co. is to put Buchanan in his place. The President's message to Congress will probably tell the whole story. The issue is between the Congress at Ostend and our Premier. If the former triumphs we are authorized to say that we shall have Cuba in less than six months—no matter how. If the more pacific policy of Marcy is Buchanan will resign and return home to agitate the question here—Sanders remaining to keep the pot boiling on the other side.
Soulé, it is said, will not return to Madrid through

France-will not even go to Paris to partake of the ban quet proposed to be given him there; but will take the steamer San Jacinto, at Southampton, direct for Spain, the ship having been detained by Mr. Buchanau for that purpose. But, in the meantime, it is leared that the revolutionary affiliations of Soulé in London will result in still more aggravating complications with France and Spain. Hence Marcy is gloomy and taciturn. He evidently suspects the plot against him-the troubles in embryo-and is sorely perplexed. Pierce will not listen o the recall of Soule, as matters stand. They have you too far. Marcy will, therefore, be compelled to allow our fillbustering minister to run to the end of his tether. Soulé and his fire-eating diplomatic associates have thus secured the upper hand over Marcy, and he is powerless. Soulé is practically at the head of our European affairs; and it will go hard if we do not obtain a red hot war, or is beautiful a quarrel with France and Spain as the Cuban Junta could desire. One thing is almost certain—we shall either have a "jolly row" with France and Spain or a revolutionary fuss in the family at Washing-

ENCE AT OSTEND—THE ACQUISITION OF CURA—MR-FOULE'S POSITION—EMBARMASSMENTS OF THE CAR-INET—FORNEY AND THE CLERESHIP OF THE HOUSE.

It is understood that the announcement in Saturday REBELP, that the large accession to the British West In

dia fleet had no reference to Cuba, has been confirmed by the representations of Mr. Crampton, the Briti

So much pains have been taken to deny the statements regarding the conference of American Ministers at Os-tend, that it is proper to observe these denials refer in fact to the pretended statement of the result of the conference, recently published in the Times. The statement originally published in the Herald, that the result of the deliberations of Messrs. Buchanaf, Mason, and Soulé had been ferwarded to Washington, and recommended the administration at once to declare our inten-tion of purchasing or taking Cuba, is literally correct, denied by the Union. Of course this result is only of importance in showing what Buchanan, Soulé and Mason

With regard to the immediate acquisition of Cuba, it is believed the administration is not prepared to press it; and unless matters should be precipitated by the action of the Spanish government, it is not probable action of the Spanish government, it is not probable the I resident will make any recommendations regarding it to Congress. It is stated in diplomatic circles here, that Mr. Soulé will not be allowed to remain in Spain, but that upon his arrival in Madrid his passports will be handed him; and it is believed that it is in consequence of this determination on the part of the Spanish government being known in Paris, that the E waited his objections to allowing Soulé to pass through

of course afford no cause of war.

Mr. Soulé has very few friends here, but even his ensnies are divided in their views as to his return to United States. Mr. Marcy and nearly all the Cabinet would like to see him driven out of Spain, because in such an event they would be rid of him. He would c here as a man who, having had the cards in his hands. failed, and had no further claims on the administration Bet Mr. Slide I, who loves him even less than Marcy does wishes him to remain in Europe till after the elect United States Senator in Louisiana, next winter. If Se returns now, it is more than probable he would be sent to the Senate in Slidell's place, after the 3d of March; and this is a consummation Mr. Slidell by no means de

the President to make a change in the cabinet, and to give Judge Campbell notice to quit. Before, however the change was accomplished, the elections in other States showed that if the heads of departments were only to be selected from States which supported the administration, that there could be no cabinet at all,

and hence the dea was abandoned.

Mr. Forney some time ago made up his mind to resign the clerkship of the House, and devote his whole time to the editorial charge of the Union. Mr. Harvey Watterson, formerly an assistant editor of the Fre accordingly addressed over a hundred letters to demo-cratic members of Congress, stating the fact that the clerkship would be vacant, and asking their support for himself as a candidate for the position. Either the res-ponses were not flattering, or for some other cause, Mr. Forney changed his resolution, and now, much to the chaggin of Mr. Watterson, he intends to remain in office, and thus secure the administration, beyond all possi bility of danger, a friend in the Clerk of the House

From Boston. FIRES IN CAMBRIDGEFORT AND CHELSEA—THE SITE FOR THE NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Boston, Nov. 19, 1854.

A fire in Cambridgeport last night destroyed the Broadway Omnibus stables and two small grocery stores. The horses and carriages in the stables were saved. Le

A barn in Chelses, containing one hundred tons of hay, and owned by Mr. Currier, was burned this morning. It is stated that the I rait estate, in Summer street has been selected by the government as the site for the

is quite central for the citizens generally, but considera-bly removed from the wholesale business parts of the

From Baltimore.

PAILURE OF DAVID STEWART & SON—DESTRUCTIVE FIRE. BALTIMORE, Nov. 19, 1854.

David Stewart & Son, extensive wholesale grocers, of this city, bave failed. Their liabilities are very beavy, amounting to upwards of five hundred thousand The warchouse of Mes srs. Allnut & Co., wholesale grocery merchants, near Commerce street, is on fire, and will most probably be totally destroyed. The roofs of adjoining warchouses have been burned considerably. Lost Overboard.
THE MATE OF THE SCHOONER M. L. GODFREY.

The scheoner M. L. Godfrey arrived here to-day from Prockhaven, Connecticut, and reports having lost over-loard, while off Sandy Hook, her mate, George R. Fisher. He has a family residing at Brookhaven. Another Railroad Aceldent.

Риплентия, Nov. 19, 1854

UTICA. Nov. 19, 1854.

The locomotive and tender of the Cincinnati express train, due here at six o'clock this morning, was thrown off the track when near this city, in consequence of running over a cow that was on the track. The engine was senger cars escaped uninjured, and none of the passen

Markets.

New OBLEANS, Nov. 18, 1854.

The sales of cotton to-day were 6,500 bales. The sales of the week have been 36,000 bales. Middling is quoted at 8% c. The stock on hand is 184,000 bales. Flour is sold at 88 25 per bbl.; corn 90c. Mess pork has advanced to \$18. Exchange on New York is at % to % per cent premium.

vanced to \$18. Exchange on New York is at ½ to ½ per cent premium.

Burralo, Nov. 18—6 P. M.

Flour.—The continued storm of rain and snow which has prevailed during the day has greatly checked business, and the transactions in flour are limited. Prices are unchanged, and the sales do not exceed 800 barrels at \$8.25 a \$8.50 for Upper Lake, and \$8.62½ a \$8.76 for good fancy brands of Michigan, Ohio and Indians. Wheat.—The wheat market is quiet, and the demand limited. Sales \$,000 bushels white Michigan at \$1.90, and 2,700 bushels Wisconsin at \$1.50. Corn.—Corn is in fair demand, but the market is scarcely so firm. Sales 30,000 bushels at 70c., and 5,000 bushels at 680. Oats.—Oats were quiet. Sales 5,000 bushels at 42c. Whiskey.—Whiskey is better. Sales 250 barrels to arrive, at 37½c. Canal freights are unchanged. Receipts for the last twenty-four hours.—Flour, 5,095 barrels; wheat, 18,032 bushels; corn, 36,809 bushels.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 18, 1854.

Cotton.—For cotton the demand through the week has been mederate, and prices are without change. Wool.—The sales of the week have been large, amounting to 138,500 pounds. The stock on hand of all grades is very light. Printing cloths.—There is no change in the market to report. Sales of the week 18,700 pieces.

Obituary. THE LATE DAVID HOPFMAN.

Among the most remarkable persons recently dec

in this country, the journals have failed suitably to notice David Hoffman, Esq., Jur. Utri. Doct. Gottingen, who died suddenly on the 11th inst., at Baltimore, at the age of about seventy years.

Mr. Hoffman was a native of Maryland, and was of a

family eminently distinguished in the refined and highly cultivated society of its metropolis. Entering upon his professional career at an early ago, he was for more than a quarter of a century one of the most able, popular and successful lawyers of the State, and when he retired from the bar, nearly twenty years ago, to indulge a long an ample fortune. The disasters of 1836 and subsequent years, however, greatly depreciated his property, and in 1844 he returned to the United States and recommenced the practice of his profession in Philadelphia. It was not so easy as he, perhaps, imagined to reinstate him self in his professional rank, and after a few years he abandoned the effort and proceeded to London, where, with his family, he afterwards resided until near the period of his death. We understand that his latention was to resume his residence in England immediately, when arrested by the illness which caused his death. In 1817, while professor of law in the University of

Maryland, Mr. Hoffman published the first editi his "Course of Legal Study," a work which greatly increased his reputation. It was strongly commended by Chief Justice Marshall, Judge Story, Chancellor Kent, Chief Justice Tilghman, DeWitt Clinton, and many other jurists, and was translated into German, and many other jurists, and was translated into German, and published, with notes adapting it to the uses of students of that country, in Germany. In 1836 this work was enlarged and reprinted, in two octavo volumes, and in the same-year Mr. Hoffman gave to the public his "Legal Outlines." an alshorate performance of the samelines," an elaborate performance, of 676 octavo pages, embracing a portion of his extensive course of lectures on law, delivered before the University. Two other volumes were prepared for the press, but, we be never printed. DeWitt Clinton said of the first of these works, that the design was judicious, and the execution felicitous-that it contained a mass of information and learning seldom equalled, and that it was "an invaluable guide to legal knowledge."

In 1837 Mr. Hoffman published "Miscellaneous Thoughte on Men, Manners and Things, by Anthony Grumbler, of Grumbleton Hall, Esquire." This work consists for the most part of short and puogent essays on society, in the style of The Speciator. It is a clever book, sagacious, learned and full of wise observations. It was followed in